Loss suffered by the National Textile Corporation

2432. SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN:
SHRI SHANKER SINH VAGHELA:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total loss suffered so far by the National Textile Corporation and also the yearly loss during each of the last three years;

(b) whether the textile policy statement, 1985 envisages closure of those mills which are not economically viable and the names and locations of such mills as at present;

(c) how the employees of these mills will be absorbed and their estimated number; and

(d) when did Government realise that stopping of losses of the Corporation was beyond their control and what steps were planned accordingly and with what results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) The cumulative net loss suffered by the mills under NTC upto March, 1988 was about Rs. 1331 crores. The year-wise net loss incurred by the NTC during the last three years is given below:

(Rs. crores)

Year	Net loss
1985-86	151.17
1986-87	214 00
1987-88 (Provisional)	266 43

(b) and (c) In terms of the Textile Policy Statement, 1985, unviable mills, which cannot be made viable within a reasonable time frame, have to be closed down. Various proposals for closure of unviable NTC mills have been considered in the recent past. However, there is no decision to close down any nationalised mills under NTC.

(d) The performance of textile mills under NTC is reviewed by the NTC/Government periodically and various measures taken to improve their performance. The impact of such measures is reviewed and fresh measures are taken.

NTC has not been able to contain its losses mainly because of inadequacy of investment in modernisation, lack of working capital funds, steep rise in the prices of cotton etc. Recently, NTC has formulated a fresh turn-around strategy based on selective modernisation with the help of institutional finance restructuring/amalgamation of unviable units closure of uneconomic activities, product improvement and diversification, rationalisation of excess labour force on the basis of voluntary resignations, upgradation of selected mills into export oriented units etc.

Income-tax exemption to political parties

2433. SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the conditions that are to be fulfilled to avail of exemption on income of political parties under Section 13A of the Income-Tax Act;

(b) what are the names of political parties recognised by the Election Commission on National level and State levels; and

(c) which of the above parties have been found to fulfil the provisions of Section 13A of the Income Tax Act and therefore have been granted exemption?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) The conditions required to be fulfilled by political parties to avail of exemption for income under Section 13A of the Income-tax Act are as under:-

(1) The political party has to keep and maintain such books of accounts and other documents as would enable the assessing officer to properly deduce its income;

(2) It has to keep and maintain a record of each such voluntary contribution as is in excess of Rs. 10,000 alongwith the names and addresses of the persons making such contributions.

(3) It has to get its accounts audited by chartered accountants or persons authorised in this behalf.

(b) The list of political parties recognised by the Election Commission as National Parties and State Parties is enclosed as Statement (*See* below).

(c) The information is being collected from the field formations.

Statement

LIST—I

Recognised National Parties

1. Bharatiya Janata Party
2. Communist Party of India
3. Communist Party of India (Marxist)
4. Indian National Congress
5. Indian Congress (Socialist—Sarat Chandra Sinha)
6. Janata Party
7. Lok Dal

LIST—II

Recognised State Parties	States
1	2
1. All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam . . .	Tamil Nadu, Pondicherry
2. All India Forward Bloc	West Bengal
3. All India Muslim League	Kerala
4. Asom Gana Parishad, ...	Assam
5. Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam	Tamil Nadu, Pondicherry
6. Goa Congress	Goa
7. Hill People Union	Meghalaya
8. Hill State People's Democratic Party	Meghalaya

1	2
9. Indian Congress (J)—Bhalla Group	Haryana
10. Jammu and Kashmir National Conference	Jammu & Kashmir
11. Jammu and Kashmir Peoples Conference	Jammu & Kashmir
12. Jammu and Kashmir Panters Party	Jammu & Kashmir
13. Kerala Congress	Kerala
14. Kerala Congress (J)	Kerala
15. Kuki National Assembly	Manipur
16. Maharashtrawadi Gomantak	Goa
17. Manipur Peoples' Party	Manipur
18. Mizo National Front	Mizoram
19. Muslim League	Kerala
20. Naga National Democratic Party	Nagaland
21. Nagaland People Party	Nagaland
22. Peasents' and Workers' Party of India	Maharashtra
23. People's Conference	Mizoram
24. People's Party of Arunachal	Arunachal Pradesh
25. Plains Tribals Council of Assam	Assam
26. Public Demands Implementation Convention	Meghalaya
27. Revolutionary Socialist Party	Tripura, West Bengal
28. Shiromani Akali Dal	Punjab
29. Sikkim Congress (R)	Sikkim
30. Sikkim Prajatantra Congress	Sikkim
31. Sikkim Sangram Parishad	Sikkim
32. Telugu Desam	Andhra Pradesh
33. Tripura Upajati Juba Samiti	Tripura
34. United Minorities Front Assam	Assam
35. Pondicherry Maanila Makkal Munnani	Pondicherry

Overdues of banks

2434. *SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN:*
SHRI SHANKER SINH VAGHELA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total overdues of the banks and other financial institutions, at the end of June, 1988 and their sector-wise breakup and also the percentage of each sector partaining to the large and medium scale industries; small scale industries; agriculture; others;

(b) what were the overdues as on the 30th June, 1987, 1986 and 1985; and